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(54) Title: POLYPEPTIDE (57) Abstract CASB612 polypeptides and polynucleotides and methods for producing such polypeptides by recombinant techniques are disclosed. Also disclosed are methods for utilizing CASB612 polypeptides and polynucleotides in diagnostics, and vaccines for prophylactic and therapeutic treatment of cancers, particularly ovarian and colon cancers, autoimmune diseases, and related conditions.		

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POLYPEPTIDE

The present invention relates to polynucleotides, herein referred to as CASB612 polynucleotides, polypeptides encoded thereby (referred to herein as CASB612 polypeptides), recombinant materials and methods for their production. In another aspect, the invention relates to methods for using such polypeptides and polynucleotides, including the treatment of cancer and autoimmune diseases and other related conditions. In a further aspect, the invention relates to methods for identifying agonists and antagonists/inhibitors using the materials provided by the invention, and treating conditions associated with CASB612 polypeptide imbalance with the identified compounds. In a still further aspect, the invention relates to diagnostic assays for detecting diseases associated with inappropriate CASB612 polypeptide activity or levels.

Polypeptides and polynucleotides of the present invention are believed to be important immunogens for specific prophylactic or therapeutic immunization against tumours, because they are specifically expressed or highly over-expressed in tumours compared to normal cells and can thus be targeted by antigen-specific immune mechanisms leading to the destruction of the tumour cell. They can also be used to diagnose the occurrence of tumour cells. Furthermore, their inappropriate expression in certain circumstances can cause an induction of autoimmune, inappropriate immune responses, which could be corrected through appropriate vaccination using the same polypeptides or polynucleotides. In this respect the most important biological activities to our purpose are the antigenic and immunogenic activities of the polypeptide of the present invention. A polypeptide of the present invention may also exhibit at least one other biological activity of a CASB612 polypeptide, which could qualify it as a target for therapeutic or prophylactic intervention different from that linked to the immune response.

Functional genomics relies heavily on high-throughput DNA sequencing technologies and the various tools of bioinformatics to identify gene sequences of potential interest from the many molecular biology databases now available. cDNA libraries enriched for genes of relevance to a particular tissue or physiological situation can be constructed using recently developed subtractive cloning strategies. Furthermore, cDNAs found in libraries of certain tissues and not others can be identified using appropriate electronic screening methods.

High throughput genome- or gene-based biology allows new approaches to the identification and cloning of target genes for useful immune responses for the prevention and vaccine therapy of diseases such as cancer and autoimmunity.

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In a first aspect, the present invention relates to CASB612 polypeptides. Such peptides include isolated polypeptides comprising an amino acid sequence which has at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, most preferably at least 97-99% identity, to that of SEQ ID NO:2 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:2. Such polypeptides include those comprising the amino acid of SEQ ID NO:2.

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Further peptides of the present invention include isolated polypeptides in which the amino acid sequence has at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, most preferably at least 97-99% identity, to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:2. Such polypeptides include the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2.

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Further peptides of the present invention include isolated polypeptides encoded by a polynucleotide comprising the sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:1.

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The invention also provides an immunogenic fragment of a CASB612 polypeptide, that is a contiguous portion of the CASB612 polypeptide which has the same or similar immunogenic properties to the polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2. That is to say, the fragment (if necessary when coupled to a carrier) is capable of raising an immune response which recognises the CASB612 polypeptide. Such an immunogenic fragment may include, for example, the CASB612 polypeptide lacking an N-terminal leader sequence, a transmembrane domain or a C-terminal anchor domain. In a preferred aspect the immunogenic fragment of CASB612 according to the invention comprises substantially all of the extracellular domain of a polypeptide which has at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet

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more preferably at least 95% identity, most preferably at least 97-99% identity, to that of SEQ ID NO:2 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:2

5 The polypeptides or immunogenic fragment of the invention may be in the form of the "mature" protein or may be a part of a larger protein such as a precursor or a fusion protein. It is often advantageous to include an additional amino acid sequence which contains secretory or leader sequences, pro-sequences, sequences which aid in purification such as multiple histidine residues, or an additional sequence for stability during recombinant production. Furthermore, addition of exogenous polypeptide or lipid
10 tail or polynucleotide sequences to increase the immunogenic potential of the final molecule is also considered.

In one aspect, the invention relates to genetically engineered soluble fusion proteins comprising a polypeptide of the present invention, or a fragment thereof, and various
15 portions of the constant regions of heavy or light chains of immunoglobulins of various subclasses (IgG, IgM, IgA, IgE). Preferred as an immunoglobulin is the constant part of the heavy chain of human IgG, particularly IgG1, where fusion takes place at the hinge region. In a particular embodiment, the Fc part can be removed simply by incorporation of a cleavage sequence which can be cleaved with blood clotting factor Xa. Furthermore,
20 this invention relates to processes for the preparation of these fusion proteins by genetic engineering, and to the use thereof for drug screening, diagnosis and therapy. A further aspect of the invention also relates to polynucleotides encoding such fusion proteins. Examples of fusion protein technology can be found in International Patent Application Nos. WO94/29458 and WO94/22914.

25 The proteins may be chemically conjugated, or expressed as recombinant fusion proteins allowing increased levels to be produced in an expression system as compared to non-fused protein. The fusion partner may assist in providing T helper epitopes (immunological fusion partner), preferably T helper epitopes recognised by humans, or
30 assist in expressing the protein (expression enhancer) at higher yields than the native recombinant protein. Preferably the fusion partner will be both an immunological fusion partner and expression enhancing partner.

Fusion partners include protein D from *Haemophilus influenza* B and the non-structural protein from influenzae virus, NS1 (hemagglutinin). Another immunological fusion partner is the protein known as LYTA. Preferably the C terminal portion of the molecule is used. Lyta is derived from *Streptococcus pneumoniae* which synthesize an N-acetyl-L-alanine amidase, amidase LYTA, (coded by the lytA gene {Gene, 43 (1986) page 265-272} an autolysin that specifically degrades certain bonds in the peptidoglycan backbone. The C-terminal domain of the LYTA protein is responsible for the affinity to the choline or to some choline analogues such as DEAE. This property has been exploited for the development of E.coli C-LYTA expressing plasmids useful for expression of fusion proteins. Purification of hybrid proteins containing the C-LYTA fragment at its amino terminus has been described {Biotechnology: 10, (1992) page 795-798}. It is possible to use the repeat portion of the Lyta molecule found in the C terminal end starting at residue 178, for example residues 188 - 305.

The present invention also includes variants of the aforementioned polypeptides, that is polypeptides that vary from the referents by conservative amino acid substitutions, whereby a residue is substituted by another with like characteristics. Typical such substitutions are among Ala, Val, Leu and Ile; among Ser and Thr; among the acidic residues Asp and Glu; among Asn and Gln; and among the basic residues Lys and Arg; or aromatic residues Phe and Tyr. Particularly preferred are variants in which several, 5-10, 1-5, 1-3, 1-2 or 1 amino acids are substituted, deleted, or added in any combination.

Polypeptides of the present invention can be prepared in any suitable manner. Such polypeptides include isolated naturally occurring polypeptides, recombinantly produced polypeptides, synthetically produced polypeptides, or polypeptides produced by a combination of these methods. Means for preparing such polypeptides are well understood in the art.

In a further aspect, the present invention relates to CASB612 polynucleotides. Such polynucleotides include isolated polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which has at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:2. In this regard,

polypeptides which have at least 97% identity are highly preferred, whilst those with at least 98-99% identity are more highly preferred, and those with at least 99% identity are most highly preferred. Such polynucleotides include a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:1 encoding the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2.

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Further polynucleotides of the present invention include isolated polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence that has at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, to a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2, over the entire coding region. In this regard, polynucleotides which have at least 97% identity are highly preferred, whilst those with at least 98-99% identity are more highly preferred, and those with at least 99% identity are most highly preferred.

Further polynucleotides of the present invention include isolated polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence which has at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, to SEQ ID NO:1 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:1. In this regard, polynucleotides which have at least 97% identity are highly preferred, whilst those with at least 98-99% identity are more highly preferred, and those with at least 99% identity are most highly preferred. Such polynucleotides include a polynucleotide comprising the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:1 as well as the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:1. Said polynucleotide can be inserted in a suitable plasmid or recombinant microorganism vector and used for immunization (see for example Wolff et. al., Science 247:1465-1468 (1990); Corr et. al., J. Exp. Med. 184:1555-1560 (1996); Doe et. al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 93:8578-8583 (1996)). The invention also provides polynucleotides which are complementary to all the above described polynucleotides.

The invention also provides a fragment of a CASB612 polynucleotide which when administered to a subject has the same immunogenic properties as the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:1.

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The invention also provides a polynucleotide encoding an immunological fragment of a CASB612 polypeptide as hereinbefore defined.

The nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 shows no homology with any known gene. The nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 is a cDNA sequence and comprises a polypeptide encoding sequence (nucleotide 133 to 1242) encoding a polypeptide of 369 amino acids, the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2. The nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2 may be identical to the polypeptide encoding sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:1 or it may be a sequence other than the one contained in SEQ ID NO:1, which, as a result of the redundancy (degeneracy) of the genetic code, also encodes the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2. The polypeptide of the SEQ ID NO:2 is not related to other known proteins.

Preferred polypeptides and polynucleotides of the present invention are expected to have, *inter alia*, similar biological functions/properties to their homologous polypeptides and polynucleotides. Furthermore, preferred polypeptides, immunological fragments and polynucleotides of the present invention have at least one activity of either SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:2, as appropriate.

The present invention also relates to partial or other incomplete polynucleotide and polypeptide sequences which were first identified prior to the determination of the corresponding full length sequences of SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:2.

Accordingly, in a further aspect, the present invention provides for an isolated polynucleotide which:

- (a) comprises a nucleotide sequence which has at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, even more preferably at least 97-99% identity to SEQ ID NO:3 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:3;
- (b) has a nucleotide sequence which has at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, even more preferably at least 97-99% identity, to SEQ ID NO:1 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:3;
- (c) the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:3; or

- (d) a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which has at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, even more preferably at least 97-99% identity, to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:4;
- 5 as well as the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:3.

The present invention further provides for a polypeptide which:

- (a) comprises an amino acid sequence which has at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, most preferably at least 97-99% identity, to that of SEQ ID NO:2 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:4;
- 10 (b) has an amino acid sequence which is at least 70% identity, preferably at least 80% identity, more preferably at least 90% identity, yet more preferably at least 95% identity, most preferably at least 97-99% identity, to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2
- 15 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:4;
- (c) comprises the amino acid of SEQ ID NO:4; and
- (d) is the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:4;
- as well as polypeptides encoded by a polynucleotide comprising the sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:3.

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- The nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 and the peptide sequence encoded thereby are derived from EST (Expressed Sequence Tag) sequences. It is recognised by those skilled in the art that there will inevitably be some nucleotide sequence reading errors in EST sequences (see Adams, M.D. *et al*, Nature 377 (supp) 3, 1995). Accordingly, the
- 25 nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:3 and the peptide sequence encoded therefrom are therefore subject to the same inherent limitations in sequence accuracy. Furthermore, the peptide sequence encoded by SEQ ID NO:3 comprises a region of identity or close homology and/or close structural similarity (for example a conservative amino acid difference) with the closest homologous or structurally similar protein.

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Polynucleotides of the present invention may be obtained, using standard cloning and screening techniques, from a cDNA library derived from mRNA in cells of human colon cancer, lung cancer, uterine cancer, and fetal tissues (for example Sambrook *et al.*,

Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd Ed., Cold Spring harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring harbor, N.Y. (1989)). Polynucleotides of the invention can also be obtained from natural sources such as genomic DNA libraries or can be synthesized using well known and commercially available techniques.

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When polynucleotides of the present invention are used for the recombinant production of polypeptides of the present invention, the polynucleotide may include the coding sequence for the mature polypeptide, by itself; or the coding sequence for the mature polypeptide in reading frame with other coding sequences, such as those encoding a leader or secretory sequence, a pre-, or pro- or prepro- protein sequence, or other fusion peptide portions. For example, a marker sequence which facilitates purification of the fused polypeptide can be encoded. In certain preferred embodiments of this aspect of the invention, the marker sequence is a hexa-histidine peptide, as provided in the pQE vector (Qiagen, Inc.) and described in Gentz *et al.*, Proc Natl Acad Sci USA (1989) 86:821-824, or is an HA tag. The polynucleotide may also contain non-coding 5' and 3' sequences, such as transcribed, non-translated sequences, splicing and polyadenylation signals, ribosome binding sites and sequences that stabilize mRNA.

Further embodiments of the present invention include polynucleotides encoding polypeptide variants which comprise the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 and in which several, for instance from 5 to 10, 1 to 5, 1 to 3, 1 to 2 or 1, amino acid residues are substituted, deleted or added, in any combination.

Polynucleotides which are identical or sufficiently identical to a nucleotide sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:1, may be used as hybridization probes for cDNA and genomic DNA or as primers for a nucleic acid amplification (PCR) reaction, to isolate full-length cDNAs and genomic clones encoding polypeptides of the present invention and to isolate cDNA and genomic clones of other genes (including genes encoding paralogs from human sources and orthologs and paralogs from species other than human) that have a high sequence similarity to SEQ ID NO:1. Typically these nucleotide sequences are 70% identical, preferably 80% identical, more preferably 90% identical, most preferably 95% identical to that of the referent. The probes or primers will generally comprise at least 15 nucleotides, preferably, at least 30 nucleotides and may have at least 50 nucleotides.

Particularly preferred probes will have between 30 and 50 nucleotides. Particularly preferred primers will have between 20 and 25 nucleotides. In particular, polypeptides or polynucleotides derived from sequences from homologous animal origin could be used as immunogens to obtain a cross-reactive immune response to the human gene.

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A polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of the present invention, including homologs from species other than human, may be obtained by a process which comprises the steps of screening an appropriate library under stringent hybridization conditions with a labeled probe having the sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 or a fragment thereof; and isolating full-length
10 cDNA and genomic clones containing said polynucleotide sequence. Such hybridization techniques are well known to the skilled artisan. Preferred stringent hybridization conditions include overnight incubation at 42°C in a solution comprising: 50% formamide, 5xSSC (150mM NaCl, 15mM trisodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH7.6), 5x Denhardt's solution, 10 % dextran sulfate, and 20 microgram/ml denatured, sheared salmon sperm
15 DNA; followed by washing the filters in 0.1x SSC at about 65°C. Thus the present invention also includes polynucleotides obtainable by screening an appropriate library under stringent hybridization conditions with a labeled probe having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or a fragment thereof.

20 The skilled artisan will appreciate that, in many cases, an isolated cDNA sequence will be incomplete, in that the region coding for the polypeptide is short at the 5' end of the cDNA.

There are several methods available and well known to those skilled in the art to obtain
25 full-length cDNAs, or extend short cDNAs, for example those based on the method of Rapid Amplification of cDNA ends (RACE) (see, for example, Frohman et al., PNAS USA 85, 8998-9002, 1988). Recent modifications of the technique, exemplified by the Marathon™ technology (Clontech Laboratories Inc.) for example, have significantly simplified the search for longer cDNAs. In the Marathon™ technology, cDNAs have
30 been prepared from mRNA extracted from a chosen tissue and an 'adaptor' sequence ligated onto each end. Nucleic acid amplification (PCR) is then carried out to amplify the 'missing' 5' end of the cDNA using a combination of gene specific and adaptor specific

oligonucleotide primers. The PCR reaction is then repeated using 'nested' primers, that is, primers designed to anneal within the amplified product (typically an adaptor specific primer that anneals further 3' in the adaptor sequence and a gene specific primer that anneals further 5' in the known gene sequence). The products of this reaction can then be analysed by DNA sequencing and a full-length cDNA constructed either by joining the product directly to the existing cDNA to give a complete sequence, or carrying out a separate full-length PCR using the new sequence information for the design of the 5' primer.

Recombinant polypeptides of the present invention may be prepared by processes well known in the art from genetically engineered host cells comprising expression systems. Accordingly, in a further aspect, the present invention relates to an expression system which comprises a polynucleotide of the present invention, to host cells which are genetically engineered with such expression systems and to the production of polypeptides of the invention by recombinant techniques. Cell-free translation systems can also be employed to produce such proteins using RNAs derived from the DNA constructs of the present invention.

For recombinant production, host cells can be genetically engineered to incorporate expression systems or portions thereof for polynucleotides of the present invention. Introduction of polynucleotides into host cells can be effected by methods described in many standard laboratory manuals, such as Davis et al., Basic Methods in Molecular Biology (1986) and Sambrook *et al.*, Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual, 2nd Ed., Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, N.Y. (1989). Preferred such methods include, for instance, calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran mediated transfection, transfection, microinjection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transduction, scrape loading, ballistic introduction or infection.

Preferably the proteins of the invention are coexpressed with thioredoxin in trans (TIT). Coexpression of thioredoxin in trans versus in cis is preferred to keep antigen free of thioredoxin without the need for protease. Thioredoxin coexpression eases the solubilisation of the proteins of the invention. Thioredoxin coexpression has also a significant impact on protein purification yield, on purified-protein solubility and quality.

Representative examples of appropriate hosts include bacterial cells, such as *Streptococci*, *Staphylococci*, *E. coli*, *Streptomyces* and *Bacillus subtilis* cells; fungal cells, such as yeast cells and *Aspergillus* cells; insect cells such as *Drosophila* S2 and *Spodoptera* Sf9 cells;
5 animal cells such as CHO, COS, HeLa, C127, 3T3, BHK, HEK 293 and Bowes melanoma cells; and plant cells.

A great variety of expression systems can be used, for instance, chromosomal, episomal and virus-derived systems, e.g., vectors derived from bacterial plasmids, from
10 bacteriophage, from transposons, from yeast episomes, from insertion elements, from yeast chromosomal elements, from viruses such as baculoviruses, papova viruses, such as SV40, vaccinia viruses, adenoviruses, fowl pox viruses, pseudorabies viruses and retroviruses, and vectors derived from combinations thereof, such as those derived from plasmid and bacteriophage genetic elements, such as cosmids and phagemids. The
15 expression systems may contain control regions that regulate as well as engender expression. Generally, any system or vector which is able to maintain, propagate or express a polynucleotide to produce a polypeptide in a host may be used. The appropriate nucleotide sequence may be inserted into an expression system by any of a variety of well-known and routine techniques, such as, for example, those set forth in Sambrook *et al.*, Molecular Cloning, A Laboratory Manual (supra). Appropriate secretion signals may
20 be incorporated into the desired polypeptide to allow secretion of the translated protein into the lumen of the endoplasmic reticulum, the periplasmic space or the extracellular environment. These signals may be endogenous to the polypeptide or they may be heterologous signals.

25 The expression system may also be a recombinant live microorganism, such as a virus or bacterium. The gene of interest can be inserted into the genome of a live recombinant virus or bacterium. Inoculation and *in vivo* infection with this live vector will lead to *in vivo* expression of the antigen and induction of immune responses. Viruses and bacteria
30 used for this purpose are for instance: poxviruses (e.g; vaccinia, fowlpox, canarypox), alphaviruses (Sindbis virus, Semliki Forest Virus, Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis Virus), adenoviruses, adeno-associated virus, picornaviruses (poliovirus, rhinovirus), herpesviruses (varicella zoster virus, etc), *Listeria*, *Salmonella*, *Shigella*, BCG. These

viruses and bacteria can be virulent, or attenuated in various ways in order to obtain live vaccines. Such live vaccines also form part of the invention.

Polypeptides of the present invention can be recovered and purified from recombinant cell
5 cultures by well-known methods including ammonium sulfate or ethanol precipitation, acid
extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography,
hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite
chromatography and lectin chromatography. Most preferably, ion metal affinity
chromatography (IMAC) is employed for purification. Well known techniques for
10 refolding proteins may be employed to regenerate active conformation when the polypeptide
is denatured during intracellular synthesis, isolation and or purification.

Another important aspect of the invention relates to a method for inducing , re-inforcing
or modulating an immunological response in a mammal which comprises inoculating the
15 mammal with a fragment or the entire polypeptide or polynucleotide of the invention,
adequate to produce antibody and/or T cell immune response for prophylaxis or for
therapeutic treatment of cancer and autoimmune disease and related conditions. Yet
another aspect of the invention relates to a method of inducing, re-inforcing or
modulating immunological response in a mammal which comprises, delivering a
20 polypeptide of the present invention *via* a vector or cell directing expression of the
polynucleotide and coding for the polypeptide *in vivo* in order to induce such an
immunological response to produce immune responses for prophylaxis or treatment of
said mammal from diseases.

25 A further aspect of the invention relates to an immunological/vaccine formulation
(composition) which, when introduced into a mammalian host, induces, re-inforces or
modulates an immunological response in that mammal to a polypeptide of the present
invention wherein the composition comprises a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the
invention or an immunological fragment thereof as herein before defined. The vaccine
30 formulation may further comprise a suitable carrier. Since a polypeptide may be broken
down in the stomach, it is preferably administered parenterally (for instance,
subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous, or intradermal injection). Formulations
suitable for parenteral administration include aqueous and non-aqueous sterile injection

solutions which may contain anti-oxidants, buffers, bacteriostats and solutes which render the formulation isotonic with the blood of the recipient; and aqueous and non-aqueous sterile suspensions which may include suspending agents or thickening agents. The formulations may be presented in unit-dose or multi-dose containers, for example, sealed
5 ampoules and vials and may be stored in a freeze-dried condition requiring only the addition of the sterile liquid carrier immediately prior to use.

A further aspect of the invention relates to the *in vitro* induction of immune responses to a fragment or the entire polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention or a
10 molecule comprising the polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention, using cells from the immune system of a mammal, and reinfusing these activated immune cells of the mammal for the treatment of disease. Activation of the cells from the immune system is achieved by *in vitro* incubation with the entire polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention or a molecule comprising the polypeptide or polynucleotide of the
15 present invention in the presence or absence of various immunomodulator molecules.

A further aspect of the invention relates to the immunization of a mammal by administration of antigen presenting cells modified by *in vitro* loading with part or the entire polypeptide of the present invention or a molecule comprising the polypeptide of the present invention and administered *in vivo* in an immunogenic way. Alternatively,
20 antigen presenting cells can be transfected *in vitro* with a vector containing a fragment or the entire polynucleotide of the present invention or a molecule comprising the polynucleotide of the present invention, such as to express the corresponding polypeptide, and administered *in vivo* in an immunogenic way.

25 The vaccine formulation of the invention may also include adjuvant systems for enhancing the immunogenicity of the formulation. Preferably the adjuvant system raises preferentially a TH1 type of response.

An immune response may be broadly distinguished into two extreme categories, being a
30 humoral or cell mediated immune responses (traditionally characterised by antibody and cellular effector mechanisms of protection respectively). These categories of response have been termed TH1-type responses (cell-mediated response), and TH2-type immune responses (humoral response).

Extreme TH1-type immune responses may be characterised by the generation of antigen specific, haplotype restricted cytotoxic T lymphocytes, and natural killer cell responses. In mice TH1-type responses are often characterised by the generation of antibodies of the IgG2a subtype, whilst in the human these correspond to IgG1 type antibodies. TH2-type immune responses are characterised by the generation of a broad range of immunoglobulin isotypes including in mice IgG1, IgA, and IgM.

It can be considered that the driving force behind the development of these two types of immune responses are cytokines. High levels of TH1-type cytokines tend to favour the induction of cell mediated immune responses to the given antigen, whilst high levels of TH2-type cytokines tend to favour the induction of humoral immune responses to the antigen.

The distinction of TH1 and TH2-type immune responses is not absolute. In reality an individual will support an immune response which is described as being predominantly TH1 or predominantly TH2. However, it is often convenient to consider the families of cytokines in terms of that described in murine CD4 +ve T cell clones by Mosmann and Coffman (*Mosmann, T.R. and Coffman, R.L. (1989) TH1 and TH2 cells: different patterns of lymphokine secretion lead to different functional properties. Annual Review of Immunology, 7, p145-173*). Traditionally, TH1-type responses are associated with the production of the INF- γ and IL-2 cytokines by T-lymphocytes. Other cytokines often directly associated with the induction of TH1-type immune responses are not produced by T-cells, such as IL-12. In contrast, TH2-type responses are associated with the secretion of IL-4, IL-5, IL-6 and IL-13.

It is known that certain vaccine adjuvants are particularly suited to the stimulation of either TH1 or TH2 - type cytokine responses. Traditionally the best indicators of the TH1:TH2 balance of the immune response after a vaccination or infection includes direct measurement of the production of TH1 or TH2 cytokines by T lymphocytes *in vitro* after restimulation with antigen, and/or the measurement of the IgG1:IgG2a ratio of antigen specific antibody responses.

Thus, a TH1-type adjuvant is one which preferentially stimulates isolated T-cell populations to produce high levels of TH1-type cytokines when re-stimulated with antigen *in vitro*, and promotes development of both CD8+ cytotoxic T lymphocytes and antigen specific immunoglobulin responses associated with TH1-type isotype.

5

Adjuvants which are capable of preferential stimulation of the TH1 cell response are described in International Patent Application No. WO 94/00153 and WO 95/17209.

3 De-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL) is one such adjuvant. This is known from GB 2220211 (Ribi). Chemically it is a mixture of 3 De-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A with 4, 5 or 6 acylated chains and is manufactured by Ribi Immunochem, Montana. A preferred form of 3 De-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A is disclosed in European Patent 0 689 454 B1 (SmithKline Beecham Biologicals SA).

15 Preferably, the particles of 3D-MPL are small enough to be sterile filtered through a 0.22micron membrane (European Patent number 0 689 454).

3D-MPL will be present in the range of 10µg - 100µg preferably 25-50µg per dose wherein the antigen will typically be present in a range 2-50µg per dose.

20 Another preferred adjuvant comprises QS21, an Hplc purified non-toxic fraction derived from the bark of *Quillaja Saponaria* Molina. Optionally this may be admixed with 3 De-O-acylated monophosphoryl lipid A (3D-MPL), optionally together with an carrier.

The method of production of QS21 is disclosed in US patent No. 5,057,540.

25

Non-reactogenic adjuvant formulations containing QS21 have been described previously (WO 96/33739). Such formulations comprising QS21 and cholesterol have been shown to be successful TH1 stimulating adjuvants when formulated together with an antigen.

30 Further adjuvants which are preferential stimulators of TH1 cell response include immunomodulatory oligonucleotides, for example unmethylated CpG sequences as disclosed in WO 96/02555.

Combinations of different TH1 stimulating adjuvants, such as those mentioned hereinabove, are also contemplated as providing an adjuvant which is a preferential stimulator of TH1 cell response. For example, QS21 can be formulated together with 3D-MPL. The ratio of QS21 : 3D-MPL will typically be in the order of 1 : 10 to 10 : 1; preferably 1:5 to 5 : 1 and often substantially 1 : 1. The preferred range for optimal synergy is 2.5 : 1 to 1 : 1 3D-MPL: QS21.

Preferably a carrier is also present in the vaccine composition according to the invention. The carrier may be an oil in water emulsion, or an aluminium salt, such as aluminium phosphate or aluminium hydroxide.

A preferred oil-in-water emulsion comprises a metabolisable oil, such as squalene, alpha tocopherol and Tween 80. In a particularly preferred aspect the antigens in the vaccine composition according to the invention are combined with QS21 and 3D-MPL in such an emulsion. Additionally the oil in water emulsion may contain span 85 and/or lecithin and/or tricaprylin.

Typically for human administration QS21 and 3D-MPL will be present in a vaccine in the range of 1µg - 200µg, such as 10-100µg, preferably 10µg - 50µg per dose. Typically the oil in water will comprise from 2 to 10% squalene, from 2 to 10% alpha tocopherol and from 0.3 to 3% tween 80. Preferably the ratio of squalene: alpha tocopherol is equal to or less than 1 as this provides a more stable emulsion. Span 85 may also be present at a level of 1%. In some cases it may be advantageous that the vaccines of the present invention will further contain a stabiliser.

Non-toxic oil in water emulsions preferably contain a non-toxic oil, e.g. squalane or squalene, an emulsifier, e.g. Tween 80, in an aqueous carrier. The aqueous carrier may be, for example, phosphate buffered saline.

A particularly potent adjuvant formulation involving QS21, 3D-MPL and tocopherol in an oil in water emulsion is described in WO 95/17210.

The present invention also provides a polyvalent vaccine composition comprising a vaccine formulation of the invention in combination with other antigens, in particular antigens useful for treating cancers, autoimmune diseases and related conditions. Such a polyvalent vaccine composition may include a TH-1 inducing adjuvant as hereinbefore described.

5

This invention also relates to the use of polynucleotides, in the form of primers derived from the polynucleotides of the present invention, and of polypeptides, in the form of antibodies or reagents specific for the polypeptide of the present invention, as diagnostic reagents.

- 10 The identification of genetic or biochemical markers in blood or tissues that will enable the detection of very early changes along the carcinogenesis pathway will help in determining the best treatment for the patient. Surrogate tumour markers, such as polynucleotide expression, can be used to diagnose different forms and states of cancer. The identification of expression levels of the polynucleotides of the invention will be useful in both the
- 15 staging of the cancerous disorder and grading the nature of the cancerous tissue. The staging process monitors the advancement of the cancer and is determined on the presence or absence of malignant tissue in the areas biopsied. The polynucleotides of the invention can help to perfect the staging process by identifying markers for the aggressivity of a cancer, for example the presence in different areas of the body. The grading of the cancer describes
- 20 how closely a tumour resembles normal tissue of its same type and is assessed by its cell morphology and other markers of differentiation. The polynucleotides of the invention can be useful in determining the tumour grade as they can help in the determination of the differentiation status of the cells of a tumour.
- 25 The diagnostic assays offer a process for diagnosing or determining a susceptibility to cancers, autoimmune disease and related conditions through diagnosis by methods comprising determining from a sample derived from a subject an abnormally decreased or increased level of polypeptide or mRNA. This method of diagnosis is known as differential expression. The expression of a particular gene is compared between a
- 30 diseased tissue and a normal tissue. A difference between the polynucleotide-related gene, mRNA, or protein in the two tissues is compared, for example in molecular weight, amino acid or nucleotide sequence, or relative abundance, indicates a change in the gene,

or a gene which regulates it, in the tissue of the human that was suspected of being diseased.

Decreased or increased expression can be measured at the RNA level. PolyA RNA is first isolated from the two tissues and the detection of mRNA encoded by a gene
5 corresponding to a differentially expressed polynucleotide of the invention can be detected by, for example, in situ hybridization in tissue sections, reverse transcriptase-PCR, using Northern blots containing poly A+ mRNA, or any other direct or indirect RNA detection method. An increased or decreased expression of a given RNA in a
10 diseased tissue compared to a normal tissue suggests that the transcript and/or the expressed protein has a role in the disease. Thus detection of a higher or lower level of mRNA corresponding to SEQ ID NO 1 or 3 relative to normal level is indicative of the presence of cancer in the patient.

15 mRNA expression levels in a sample can be determined by generation of a library of expressed sequence tags (ESTs) from the sample. The relative representation of ESTs in the library can be used to assess the relative representation of the gene transcript in the starting sample. The EST analysis of the test can then be compared to the EST analysis of a reference sample to determine the relative expression levels of the polynucleotide of
20 interest.

Other mRNA analyses can be carried out using serial analysis of gene expression (SAGE) methodology (Velculescu et. Al. Science (1995) 270:484) , differential display methodology (For example, US 5,776,683) or hybridization analysis which relies on the
25 specificity of nucleotide interactions.

Alternatively, the comparison could be made at the protein level. The protein sizes in the two tissues may be compared using antibodies to detect polypeptides in Western blots of protein extracts from the two tissues. Expression levels and subcellular localization may
30 also be detected immunologically using antibodies to the corresponding protein. Further assay techniques that can be used to determine levels of a protein, such as a polypeptide of the present invention, in a sample derived from a host are well-known to those of skill in the art. A raised or decreased level of polypeptide expression in the diseased tissue compared

with the same protein expression level in the normal tissue indicates that the expressed protein may be involved in the disease.

In the assays of the present invention, the diagnosis can be determined by detection of gene
5 product expression levels encoded by at least one sequence set forth in SEQ ID NOS: 1 or 3.
A comparison of the mRNA or protein levels in a diseased versus normal tissue may also be
used to follow the progression or remission of a disease.

A large number of polynucleotide sequences in a sample can be assayed using
10 polynucleotide arrays. These can be used to examine differential expression of genes and to
determine gene function. For example, arrays of the polynucleotide sequences SEQ ID NO:
1 or 3 can be used to determine if any of the polynucleotides are differentially expressed
between a normal and cancer cell. In one embodiment of the invention, an array of
oligonucleotides probes comprising the SEQ ID NO: 1 or 3 nucleotide sequence or
15 fragments thereof can be constructed to conduct efficient screening of e.g., genetic
mutations. Array technology methods are well known and have general applicability and
can be used to address a variety of questions in molecular genetics including gene
expression, genetic linkage, and genetic variability (see for example: M.Chee et al., Science,
Vol 274, pp 610-613 (1996)).

20
“Diagnosis” as used herein includes determination of a subject’s susceptibility to a
disease, determination as to whether a subject presently has the disease, and also the
prognosis of a subject affected by the disease.

25 The present invention, further relates to a diagnostic kit for performing a diagnostic assay
which comprises:

- (a) a polynucleotide of the present invention, preferably the nucleotide sequence of SEQ
ID NO: 1 or 3, or a fragment thereof;
- (b) a nucleotide sequence complementary to that of (a);
- 30 (c) a polypeptide of the present invention, preferably the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO: 2 or
4, or a fragment thereof; or
- (d) an antibody to a polypeptide of the present invention, preferably to the polypeptide of
SEQ ID NO: 2 or 4.

The nucleotide sequences of the present invention are also valuable for chromosomal localisation. The sequence is specifically targeted to, and can hybridize with, a particular location on an individual human chromosome. The mapping of relevant sequences to
5 chromosomes according to the present invention is an important first step in correlating those sequences with gene associated disease. Once a sequence has been mapped to a precise chromosomal location, the physical position of the sequence on the chromosome can be correlated with genetic map data. Such data are found in, for example, V. McKusick, Mendelian Inheritance in Man (available on-line through Johns Hopkins University Welch
10 Medical Library). The relationship between genes and diseases that have been mapped to the same chromosomal region are then identified through linkage analysis (coinheritance of physically adjacent genes). The differences in the cDNA or genomic sequence between affected and unaffected individuals can also be determined.

15 The polypeptides of the invention or their fragments or analogs thereof, or cells expressing them, can also be used as immunogens to produce antibodies immunospecific for polypeptides of the present invention. The term "immunospecific" means that the antibodies have substantially greater affinity for the polypeptides of the invention than their affinity for other related polypeptides in the prior art.

20 In a further aspect the invention provides an antibody immunospecific for a polypeptide according to the invention or an immunological fragment thereof as hereinbefore defined. Preferably the antibody is a monoclonal antibody

25 Antibodies generated against polypeptides of the present invention may be obtained by administering the polypeptides or epitope-bearing fragments, analogs or cells to an animal, preferably a non-human animal, using routine protocols. For preparation of monoclonal antibodies, any technique which provides antibodies produced by continuous cell line cultures can be used. Examples include the hybridoma technique (Kohler, G. and Milstein,
30 C., Nature (1975) 256:495-497), the trioma technique, the human B-cell hybridoma technique (Kozbor *et al.*, Immunology Today (1983) 4:72) and the EBV-hybridoma technique (Cole *et al.*, Monoclonal Antibodies and Cancer Therapy, 77-96, Alan R. Liss, Inc., 1985).

Techniques for the production of single chain antibodies, such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 4,946,778, can also be adapted to produce single chain antibodies to polypeptides of this invention. Also, transgenic mice, or other organisms, including other mammals, may
5 be used to express humanized antibodies.

The above-described antibodies may be employed to isolate or to identify clones expressing the polypeptide or to purify the polypeptides by affinity chromatography. The antibody of the invention may also be employed to prevent or treat cancer, particularly
10 ovarian and colon cancer, autoimmune disease and related conditions.

Another aspect of the invention relates to a method for inducing or modulating an immunological response in a mammal which comprises inoculating the mammal with a polypeptide of the present invention, adequate to produce antibody and/or T cell immune
15 response to protect or ameliorate the symptoms or progression of the disease. Yet another aspect of the invention relates to a method of inducing or modulating immunological response in a mammal which comprises, delivering a polypeptide of the present invention *via* a vector directing expression of the polynucleotide and coding for the polypeptide *in vivo* in order to induce such an immunological response to produce
20 antibody to protect said animal from diseases.

It will be appreciated that the present invention therefore provides a method of treating abnormal conditions such as, for instance, cancer and autoimmune diseases, in particular, ovarian and colon cancer, related to either a presence of, an excess of, or an under-
25 expression of, CASB612 polypeptide activity.

The present invention further provides for a method of screening compounds to identify those which stimulate or which inhibit the function of the CASB612 polypeptide. In general, agonists or antagonists may be employed for therapeutic and prophylactic purposes
30 for such diseases as hereinbefore mentioned. Compounds may be identified from a variety of sources, for example, cells, cell-free preparations, chemical libraries, and natural product mixtures. Such agonists, antagonists or inhibitors so-identified may be natural or modified substrates, ligands, receptors, enzymes, etc., as the case may be, of the polypeptide; or may

be structural or functional mimetics thereof (see Coligan *et al.*, Current Protocols in Immunology 1(2):Chapter 5 (1991)). Screening methods will be known to those skilled in the art. Further screening methods may be found in for example D. Bennett *et al.*, J Mol Recognition, 8:52-58 (1995); and K. Johanson *et al.*, J Biol Chem, 270(16):9459-9471 (1995) and references therein.

Thus the invention provides a method for screening to identify compounds which stimulate or which inhibit the function of the polypeptide of the invention which comprises a method selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) measuring the binding of a candidate compound to the polypeptide (or to the cells or membranes bearing the polypeptide) or a fusion protein thereof by means of a label directly or indirectly associated with the candidate compound;
- (b) measuring the binding of a candidate compound to the polypeptide (or to the cells or membranes bearing the polypeptide) or a fusion protein thereof in the presense of a labeled competitor;
- (c) testing whether the candidate compound results in a signal generated by activation or inhibition of the polypeptide, using detection systems appropriate to the cells or cell membranes bearing the polypeptide;
- (d) mixing a candidate compound with a solution containing a polypeptide of claim 1, to form a mixture, measuring activity of the polypeptide in the mixture, and comparing the activity of the mixture to a standard; or
- (e) detecting the effect of a candidate compound on the production of mRNA encoding said polypeptide and said polypeptide in cells, using for instance, an ELISA assay.

The polypeptide of the invention may be used to identify membrane bound or soluble receptors, if any, through standard receptor binding techniques known in the art. Well known screening methods may also be used to identify agonists and antagonists of the polypeptide of the invention which compete with the binding of the polypeptide of the invention to its receptors, if any.

Thus, in another aspect, the present invention relates to a screening kit for identifying agonists, antagonists, ligands, receptors, substrates, enzymes, etc. for polypeptides of the

present invention; or compounds which decrease or enhance the production of such polypeptides, which comprises:

- (a) a polypeptide of the present invention;
 - (b) a recombinant cell expressing a polypeptide of the present invention;
 - 5 (c) a cell membrane expressing a polypeptide of the present invention; or
 - (d) antibody to a polypeptide of the present invention;
- which polypeptide is preferably that of SEQ ID NO:2.

It will be readily appreciated by the skilled artisan that a polypeptide of the present invention may also be used in a method for the structure-based design of an agonist, antagonist or inhibitor of the polypeptide, by:

- (a) determining in the first instance the three-dimensional structure of the polypeptide;
- (b) deducing the three-dimensional structure for the likely reactive or binding site(s) of an agonist, antagonist or inhibitor;
- 15 (c) synthesising candidate compounds that are predicted to bind to or react with the deduced binding or reactive site; and
- (d) testing whether the candidate compounds are indeed agonists, antagonists or inhibitors.

20 Gene therapy may also be employed to effect the endogenous production of CASB612 polypeptide by the relevant cells in the subject. For an overview of gene therapy, see Chapter 20, Gene Therapy and other Molecular Genetic-based Therapeutic Approaches, (and references cited therein) in Human Molecular Genetics, T Strachan and A P Read, BIOS Scientific Publishers Ltd (1996).

25 Vaccine preparation is generally described in Pharmaceutical Biotechnology, Vol.61 Vaccine Design - the subunit and adjuvant approach, edited by Powell and Newman, Plenum Press, 1995. New Trends and Developments in Vaccines, edited by Voller et al., University Park Press, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. 1978. Encapsulation within liposomes is described, for example, by Fullerton, U.S. Patent 4,235,877. Conjugation of proteins to macromolecules is disclosed, for example, by Likhite, U.S. Patent 4,372,945 and by Armor et al., U.S. Patent 4,474,757.

The amount of protein in each vaccine dose is selected as an amount which induces an immunoprotective response without significant, adverse side effects in typical vaccinees. Such amount will vary depending upon which specific immunogen is employed.

Generally, it is expected that each dose will comprise 1-1000 μ g of protein, preferably 2-100 μ g, most preferably 4-40 μ g. An optimal amount for a particular vaccine can be ascertained by standard studies involving observation of antibody titres and other responses in subjects. Following an initial vaccination, subjects may receive a boost in about 4 weeks.

“Isolated” means altered “by the hand of man” from the natural state. If an “isolated” composition or substance occurs in nature, it has been changed or removed from its original environment, or both. For example, a polynucleotide or a polypeptide naturally present in a living animal is not “isolated,” but the same polynucleotide or polypeptide separated from the coexisting materials of its natural state is “isolated”, as the term is employed herein.

“Polynucleotide” generally refers to any polyribonucleotide or polydeoxribonucleotide, which may be unmodified RNA or DNA or modified RNA or DNA including single and double stranded regions.

“Variant” refers to a polynucleotide or polypeptide that differs from a reference polynucleotide or polypeptide, but retains essential properties. A typical variant of a polynucleotide differs in nucleotide sequence from another, reference polynucleotide. Changes in the nucleotide sequence of the variant may or may not alter the amino acid sequence of a polypeptide encoded by the reference polynucleotide. Nucleotide changes may result in amino acid substitutions, additions, deletions, fusions and truncations in the polypeptide encoded by the reference sequence, as discussed below. A typical variant of a polypeptide differs in amino acid sequence from another, reference polypeptide. Generally, differences are limited so that the sequences of the reference polypeptide and the variant are closely similar overall and, in many regions, identical. A variant and reference polypeptide may differ in amino acid sequence by one or more substitutions, additions, deletions in any combination. A substituted or inserted amino acid residue may or may not be one encoded by the genetic code. A variant of a polynucleotide or

polypeptide may be a naturally occurring such as an allelic variant, or it may be a variant that is not known to occur naturally. Non-naturally occurring variants of polynucleotides and polypeptides may be made by mutagenesis techniques or by direct synthesis.

5 "Identity," as known in the art, is a relationship between two or more polypeptide sequences or two or more polynucleotide sequences, as determined by comparing the sequences. In the art, "identity" also means the degree of sequence relatedness between polypeptide or polynucleotide sequences, as the case may be, as determined by the match between strings of such sequences. "Identity" and "similarity" can be readily calculated by known
10 methods, including but not limited to those described in (Computational Molecular Biology, Lesk, A.M., ed., Oxford University Press, New York, 1988; Biocomputing: Informatics and Genome Projects, Smith, D.W., ed., Academic Press, New York, 1993; Computer Analysis of Sequence Data, Part I, Griffin, A.M., and Griffin, H.G., eds., Humana Press, New Jersey, 1994; Sequence Analysis in Molecular Biology, von Heinje,
15 G., Academic Press, 1987; and Sequence Analysis Primer, Gribskov, M. and Devereux, J., eds., M Stockton Press, New York, 1991; and Carillo, H., and Lipman, D., *SIAM J. Applied Math.*, 48: 1073 (1988). Preferred methods to determine identity are designed to give the largest match between the sequences tested. Methods to determine identity and similarity are codified in publicly available computer programs. Preferred computer
20 program methods to determine identity and similarity between two sequences include, but are not limited to, the GCG program package (Devereux, J., et al., *Nucleic Acids Research* 12(1): 387 (1984)), BLASTP, BLASTN, and FASTA (Atschul, S.F. et al., *J. Molec. Biol.* 215: 403-410 (1990). The BLAST X program is publicly available from NCBI and other sources (BLAST Manual, Altschul, S., et al., NCBI NLM NIH Bethesda,
25 MD 20894; Altschul, S., et al., *J. Mol. Biol.* 215: 403-410 (1990). The well known Smith Waterman algorithm may also be used to determine identity.

The preferred algorithm used is FASTA. The preferred parameters for polypeptide or polynucleotide sequence comparison using this algorithm include the following:

30 Gap Penalty: 12
Gap extension penalty: 4
Word size: 2, max 6

Preferred parameters for polypeptide sequence comparison with other methods include the following:

1) Algorithm: Needleman and Wunsch, J. Mol Biol. 48: 443-453 (1970)

Comparison matrix: BLOSSUM62 from Hentikoff and Hentikoff, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. 89:10915-10919 (1992)

Gap Penalty: 12

Gap Length Penalty: 4

A program useful with these parameters is publicly available as the "gap" program from Genetics Computer Group, Madison WI. The aforementioned parameters are the default parameters for polypeptide comparisons (along with no penalty for end gaps).

Preferred parameters for polynucleotide comparison include the following:

1) Algorithm: Needleman and Wunsch, J. Mol Biol. 48: 443-453 (1970)

Comparison matrix: matches = +10, mismatch = 0

Gap Penalty: 50

Gap Length Penalty: 3

A program useful with these parameters is publicly available as the "gap" program from Genetics Computer Group, Madison WI. The aforementioned parameters are the default parameters for polynucleotide comparisons.

By way of example, a polynucleotide sequence of the present invention may be identical to the reference sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, that is be 100% identical, or it may include up to a certain integer number of nucleotide alterations as compared to the reference sequence. Such alterations are selected from the group consisting of at least one nucleotide deletion, substitution, including transition and transversion, or insertion, and wherein said alterations may occur at the 5' or 3' terminal positions of the reference nucleotide sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions, interspersed either individually among the nucleotides in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence. The number of nucleotide alterations is determined by multiplying the total number of nucleotides in SEQ ID NO:1 by the

numerical percent of the respective percent identity(divided by 100) and subtracting that product from said total number of nucleotides in SEQ ID NO:1, or:

$$n_n \leq x_n - (x_n \cdot y),$$

wherein n_n is the number of nucleotide alterations, x_n is the total number of nucleotides in SEQ ID NO:1, and y is, for instance, 0.70 for 70%, 0.80 for 80%, 0.85 for 85%, 0.90 for 90%, 0.95 for 95%,etc., and wherein any non-integer product of x_n and y is rounded down to the nearest integer prior to subtracting it from x_n . Alterations of a polynucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2 may create nonsense, missense or frameshift mutations in this coding sequence and thereby alter the polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide following such alterations.

Similarly, a polypeptide sequence of the present invention may be identical to the reference sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, that is be 100% identical, or it may include up to a certain integer number of amino acid alterations as compared to the reference sequence such that the % identity is less than 100%. Such alterations are selected from the group consisting of at least one amino acid deletion, substitution, including conservative and non-conservative substitution, or insertion, and wherein said alterations may occur at the amino- or carboxy-terminal positions of the reference polypeptide sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions, interspersed either individually among the amino acids in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence. The number of amino acid alterations for a given % identity is determined by multiplying the total number of amino acids in SEQ ID NO:2 by the numerical percent of the respective percent identity(divided by 100) and then subtracting that product from said total number of amino acids in SEQ ID NO:2, or:

$$n_a \leq x_a - (x_a \cdot y),$$

wherein n_a is the number of amino acid alterations, x_a is the total number of amino acids in SEQ ID NO:2, and y is, for instance 0.70 for 70%, 0.80 for 80%, 0.85 for 85% etc., and wherein any non-integer product of x_a and y is rounded down to the nearest integer prior to subtracting it from x_a .

“Homolog” is a generic term used in the art to indicate a polynucleotide or polypeptide sequence possessing a high degree of sequence relatedness to a subject sequence. Such relatedness may be quantified by determining the degree of identity and/or similarity between the sequences being compared as hereinbefore described. Falling within this generic term

5 are the terms “ortholog”, meaning a polynucleotide or polypeptide that is the functional equivalent of a polynucleotide or polypeptide in another species and “paralog” meaning a functionally similar sequence when considered within the same species.

EXAMPLES

Example 1

Real-time RT-PCR analysis

Real-time RT-PCR (U. Gibson. 1996. Genome Research: 6,996) is used to compare mRNA transcript abundance of the candidate antigen in tumour and normal colon tissues from multiple patients. In addition, mRNA levels of the candidate gene are re-evaluated by this approach in a panel of normal tissues.

Total RNA is extracted from snap frozen colon tissue biopsies using TriPure reagent (Boehringer). Total RNA from normal tissues is from InVitrogen as above. Poly-A⁺ mRNA is purified from total RNA after DNAase treatment using oligo-dT magnetic beads (Dynal). Quantification of the mRNA is performed by spectrofluorimetry (BioRad) using SybrII dye (Molecular Probes). Primers for amplification are designed with the Perkin-Elmer Primer Express software using default options for TaqMan amplification conditions.

Real-time reactions are assembled according to standard PCR protocols using 2 ng of purified mRNA for each reaction. SybrI dye (Molecular Probes) is added at a final dilution of 1/75000 for real-time detection. Amplification (40 cycles) and real-time detection is performed in a PE 7700 system. Ct values are calculated using the 7700 Sequence Detector software for the tumour (CtT) and normal (CtN) samples of each patient. The difference between Ct values (CtN-CtT) is a direct measure of the difference in transcript levels between the tumour and normal tissues. As Ct values are log-linearly related to copy number and that the efficiency of PCR amplification under the prevailing experimental conditions is close to the theoretical amplification efficiency, $2^{(CtN-CtT)}$ is an estimate of the relative transcript levels in the two tissues (i.e. fold mRNA over-expression in tumor). The percentage of over-expressing patients and the average level of mRNA over-expression in the tumours of these patients is calculated from the data set of 6 patients (duplicate measures).

TABLE 3:

Patients over-expressing CASB612 in colon tumours (%)	Average level of over-expression in colon tumours (fold)
5/6	13

Table 4: Real-time RT-PCR Ct values for CASB612 in 6 paired colon samples

		N/T	N/T	N/T	N/T	N/T	N/T
experiment 1	Ct	37/32.5	31.5/29.5	30/24.5	27/29.5	33.5/27	27.5/25
	CtN-CiT	4.5	2	5.5	-2.5	6.5	2.5
experiment 2	Ct	32/30	30/27.5	27.5/23.5	25.5/27	30.5/26	26.5/23.5
	CtN-CiT	2	2.5	4	-1.5	4.5	3

N: normal colon

T: colon tumor

Example 2**Identification of the full length cDNA sequence**

Colon tumour cDNA libraries are constructed using the Lambda Zap system (Stratagene) from 2 µg of polyA⁺ mRNA as described in the supplied protocol. 1.5 x 10⁶ independent phage are plated for each screening of the library. Phage plaques are transferred onto nylon filters, hybridised using a cDNA probe labelled with AlkPhos Direct (Amersham Pharmacia) and positive phage are detected by chemiluminescence. The positive phage are excised from the agar plat, eluted in 500µl SM buffer and confirmed by gene-specific PCR. Eluted phage are converted to single strand M13 bacteriophage by *in vivo* excision. The bacteriophage is then converted to double strand plasmid DNA by infection of *E. coli*. Infected bacteria are plated and submitted to a second round of screening with the cDNA probe. Plasmid DNA is purified from positive bacterial clones and submitted to Southern blot analysis to estimated the size of the cDNA inserts. CDNA inserts from multiple independent clones are sequenced on both strands.

When the full length gene cannot be obtained directly from the cDNA library, missing sequence is isolated using RACE technology (Marathon Kit, ClonTech.). This approach relies on reverse transcribing mRNA into double strand cDNA, ligating linkers onto the ends of the cDNA and amplifying the desired extremity of the cDNA using a gene-specific primer and one of the linker oligonucleotides. Marathon PCR products are cloned into a plasmid and sequenced.

Example 3:**3.1 Expressi n and purification of tumour-specific antigens**

Expression in microbial hosts is used to produce the antigen of the invention for vaccine purposes and to produce protein fragments or whole protein for rapid purification and generation of antibodies needed for characterization of the naturally expressed protein by immunohistochemistry or for follow-up of purification.

5 Recombinant proteins may be expressed in two microbial hosts, *E. coli* and in yeast (such as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* or *Pichia pastoris*). This allows the selection of the expression system with the best features for this particular antigen production. In general, the recombinant antigen will be expressed in *E. coli* and the reagent protein expressed in yeast.

10 The expression strategy first involves the design of the primary structure of the recombinant antigen. In general an expression fusion partner (EFP) is placed at the N terminal extremity to improve levels of expression that could also include a region useful for modulating the immunogenic properties of the antigen, an immune fusion partner (IFP). In addition, an affinity fusion partner (AFP) useful for facilitating further
15 purification is included at the C-terminal end.

When the recombinant strains are available, the recombinant product is characterized by the evaluation of the level of expression and the prediction of further solubility of the protein by analysis of the behavior in the crude extract.

After growth on appropriate culture medium and induction of the recombinant protein
20 expression, total extracts are analyzed by SDS-PAGE. The recombinant proteins are visualized in stained gels and identified by Western blot analysis using specific antibodies.

A comparative evaluation of the different versions of the expressed antigen will allow the selection of the most promising candidate that is to be used for further purification and
25 immunological evaluation.

The purification work follows a classical approach based on the presence of an His affinity tail in the recombinant protein. In a typical experiment the disrupted cells are filtered and the acellular extracts loaded onto an Ion Metal Affinity Chromatography (IMAC; Ni^{++} NTA from Qiagen) that will specifically retain the recombinant protein.

30 The retained proteins are eluted by 0-500 mM Imidazole gradient (possibly in presence of a detergent) in a phosphate buffer. This step is optimally followed by an Anion Exchange resin step and a Size Exclusion chromatography step depending on the success of the Imac step and the nature of the contaminants.

3.2 Antibody production and immunohistochemistry

Small amounts of relatively purified protein can be used to generate immunological tools in order to

- 5 a) detect the expression by immunohistochemistry in normal or cancer tissue sections;
- b) detect the expression, and to follow the protein during the purification process (ELISA/ Western Blot); or
- c) characterise/ quantify the purified protein (ELISA).

3.2.1 Polyclonal antibodies:

Immunization

- 2- 3 Rabbits are immunized , intramuscularly (I.M.) , 3 times at 3 weeks intervals with 100µg of protein, formulated in the adjuvant 3D-MPL/QS21 . 3 weeks after each immunisation a blood sample is taken and the antibody titer estimated in the serum by
- 15 ELISA using the protein as coating antigen following a standard protocol.

ELISA

- 96 well microplates (maxisorb Nunc) are coated with 5µg of protein overnight at 4°C. After 1hour saturation at 37°C with PBS NCS 1%, serial dilution of the rabbit sera is
- 20 added for 1H 30 at 37°C (starting at 1/10). After 3 washings in PBS Tween, anti rabbit biotinylated anti serum (Amersham) is added (1/5000). Plates are washed and peroxidase coupled streptavidin (1/5000) is added for 30 min at 37°C. After washing, 50µl TMB (BioRad) is added for 7 min and the reaction then stopped with H₂SO₄ 0.2M. The OD can be measured at 450 nm and midpoint dilutions calculated by SoftmaxPro.

25

3.2.2 Monoclonal antibodies:

Immunization

- 5 BALB/c mice are immunized 3 times at 3 week intervals with 5 µg of purified protein. Bleedings are performed 14 days post II and 1 week post 3. The sera is tested by Elisa
- 30 on purified protein used as coated antigen. Based on these results (midpoint dilution > 10000) one mouse is selected for fusion

Fusion/ HATselection

Spleen cells are fused with the SP2/0 myeloma according to a standard protocol using PEG 40% and DMSO 5%. Cells are then seeded in 96 well plates $2.5 \times 10^4 - 10^5$ cells/well and resistant clones will be selected in HAT medium. The supernatant of these hybridomas will be tested for their content in specific antibodies and when positive, will be submitted to 2 cycles of limited dilution. After 2 rounds of screening, 3 hybridomas will be chosen for ascitis production.

3.2.3 Immunohistochemistry

When antibodies are available, immuno staining is performed on normal or cancer tissue sections, in order to determine :

- the level of expression of the protein antigen of the invention in cancer relative to normal tissue or
- the proportion of cancers of a certain type expressing the antigen
- if other cancer types also express the antigen
- the proportion of cells expressing the antigen in a cancer tissue
- the cellular localisation of the antigen

Tissue sample preparation

After dissection, the tissue sample is mounted on a cork disk in OCT compound and rapidly frozen in isopentane previously super cooled in liquid nitrogen (-160°C). The block will then be conserved at -70°C until use. 7-10 μm sections will be realized in a cryostat chamber ($-20, -30^{\circ}\text{C}$).

Staining

Tissue sections are dried for 5 min at room Temperature (RT), fixed in acetone for 10min at RT, dried again, and saturated with PBS 0.5% BSA 5% serum. After 30 min at RT either a direct or indirect staining is performed using antigen specific antibodies. A direct staining leads to a better specificity but a less intense staining whilst an indirect staining leads to a more intense but less specific staining.

3.3 Analysis of human cellular immune responses to the antigen of the invention

The immunological relevance of the antigen of the invention can be assessed by *in vitro*

priming of human T cells. All T cell lymphocyte lines and dendritic cells are derived from PBMCs (peripheral blood mononuclear cells) of healthy donors (preferred HLA-A2 subtype). An HLA-A2.1/K^b transgenic mice is also used for screening of HLA-A2.1 peptides.

5

Newly discovered antigen-specific CD8⁺ T cell lines are raised and maintained by weekly in vitro stimulation. The lytic activity and the γ -IFN production of the CD8 lines in response to the antigen or antigen derived-peptides is tested using standard procedures.

- 10 Two strategies to raise the CD8⁺ T cell lines are used: a peptide-based approach and a whole gene-based approach. Both approaches require the full-length cDNA of the newly discovered antigen in the correct reading frame to be either cloned in an appropriate delivery system or to be used to predict the sequence of HLA binding peptides.

15 ***Peptide-based approach***

The HLA-A2 binding peptide sequences are predicted by the Parker's algorithm. Peptides are then screened in the HLA-A2.1/K^b transgenic mice model (Vitiello et al.). Briefly, transgenic mice are immunized with adjuvanted HLA-A2 peptides, those unable to induce a CD8 response (as defined by an efficient lysis of peptide-pulsed autologous

20 spleen cells) will be further analyzed in the human system.

Human dendritic cells (cultured according to Romani et al.) will be pulsed with peptides and used to stimulate CD8-sorted T cells (by FACS). After several weekly stimulations, the CD8 lines will be first tested on peptide-pulsed autologous BLCL (EBV-B transformed cell lines). To verify the proper *in vivo* processing of the peptide, the CD8

- 25 lines will be tested on cDNA-transfected tumour cells (HLA-A2 transfected LnCaP, Skov3 or CAMA tumour cells).

Whole gene-based approach

CD8⁺ T cell lines will be primed and stimulated with either gene-gun transfected

30 dendritic cells, retrovirally transduced B7.1-transfected fibroblasts, recombinant pox virus (Kim et al.) or adenovirus (Butterfield et al.) infected dendritic cells. Virus infected cells are very efficient to present antigenic peptides since the antigen is expressed at high level but can only be used once to avoid the over-growth of viral T cell lines.

After alternated stimulations, the CD8 lines are tested on cDNA-transfected tumour cells as indicated above. Peptide specificity and identity is determined to confirm the immunological validation.

5

References

Vitiello et al. (L. Sherman), J. Exp. Med., J. Exp. Med, 1991, 173:1007-1015.

Romani et al., J. Exp. Med., 1994, 180:83-93.

Kim et al., J. Immunother., 1997, 20:276-286.

10 Butterfield et al., J. Immunol., 1998, 161:5607-5613.

All publications, including but not limited to patents and patent applications, cited in this specification are herein incorporated by reference as if each individual publication were specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference herein as though
15 fully set forth.

SEQUENCE INFORMATION

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SEQ ID NO:4

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50

Claims

1. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence which has at least 70% identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 over the entire length of of SEQ ID
5 NO:2.
2. An isolated polypeptide as claimed in claim 1 in which the amino acid sequence has at least 95% identity to SEQ ID NO:2.
- 10 3. The polypeptide as claimed in claim 1 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2.
4. The isolated polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2.
- 15 5. A polypeptide comprising an immunogenic fragment of a polypeptide as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 4 in which the immunogenic activity of the immunogenic fragment is substantially the same as the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2
- 20 6. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide that has at least 70% identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:2; or a nucleotide sequence complementary to said isolated polynucleotide.
- 25 7. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence that has at least 70% identity to a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2, over the entire coding region; or a nucleotide sequence complementary to said isolated polynucleotide.
- 30 8. An isolated polynucleotide which comprises a nucleotide sequence which has at least 70% identity to that of SEQ ID NO:1 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:1; or a nucleotide sequence complementary to said isolated polynucleotide.
9. The isolated polynucleotide as defined in any one of claims 6 to 8 in which the identity is at least 95%.

10. An isolated polynucleotide selected from:
- (a) a polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2;
 - (b) the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:1; and
 - 5 (c) a polynucleotide obtainable by screening an appropriate library under stringent hybridization conditions with a labeled probe having the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or a fragment thereof;
- or a nucleotide sequence complementary to said isolated polynucleotide
- 10 11. An expression vector or a recombinant live microorganism comprising an isolated polynucleotide according to any one of claims 6 - 10.
12. A host cell comprising the expression vector of claim 11 or a membrane thereof expressing the polypeptide of claim 1.
- 15 13. A process for producing a polypeptide of claim 1 comprising culturing a host cell of claim 12 under conditions sufficient for the production of said polypeptide and recovering the polypeptide from the culture medium.
- 20 14. A vaccine comprising an effective amount of the polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 5 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
15. A vaccine comprising an effective amount of the polynucleotide of any one of claims 6 to 10 and a pharmaceutically effective carrier.
- 25 16. A vaccine comprising an effective amount of antigen presenting cells, modified by in vitro loading with a polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 5, or genetically modified in vitro to express a polypeptide of claim 1 and a pharmaceutically effective carrier.
- 30 17. A vaccine as claimed in any one of claims 14 to 16 which additionally comprises a TH-1 inducing adjuvant.

18. A vaccine as claimed in claim 17 in which the TH-1 inducing adjuvant is selected from the group of adjuvants comprising: 3D-MPL, QS21, a mixture of QS21 and cholesterol, and a CpG oligonucleotide.
- 5 19. An antibody immunospecific for the polypeptide or immunological fragment as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5.
20. A method for screening to identify compounds which stimulate or which inhibit the function of the polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 5 which comprises a method selected
10 from the group consisting of:
- (a) measuring the binding of a candidate compound to the said polypeptide (or to the cells or membranes bearing the polypeptide) or a fusion protein thereof by means of a label directly or indirectly associated with the candidate compound;
 - (b) measuring the binding of a candidate compound to the said polypeptide (or to the
15 cells or membranes bearing the polypeptide) or a fusion protein thereof in the presense of a labeled competitor;
 - (c) testing whether the candidate compound results in a signal generated by activation or inhibition of the said polypeptide, using detection systems appropriate to the cells or cell membranes bearing the polypeptide;
 - 20 (d) mixing a candidate compound with a solution containing a polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 5, to form a mixture, measuring activity of the polypeptide in the mixture, and comparing the activity of the mixture to a standard; or
 - (e) detecting the effect of a candidate compound on the production of mRNA encoding said polypeptide and said polypeptide in cells, using for instance, an ELISA assay.
- 25
21. A method for the treatment of a subject by immunoprophylaxis or therapy comprising *in vitro* induction of immune responses to a molecule of any one of claims 1 to 5, using *in vitro* incubation of the polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 5 or the polynucleotide of any one of claims 6 to 10 with cells from the immune system of a
30 mammal, and reinfusing these activated immune cells to the mammal for the treatment of disease.

22. A method as claimed in claim 21 wherein the treatment is for ovarian or colon cancer.
23. An agonist or antagonist to the polypeptide of claims 1 to 5.
- 5
24. A compound which is:
- (a) an agonist or antagonist to the polypeptide of claims 1 to 5;
- (b) isolated polynucleotide of claims 6 to 10; or
- (c) a nucleic acid molecule that modulates the expression of the nucleotide sequence
- 10 encoding the polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 5;
- for use in therapy.
25. A process for diagnosing a disease or a susceptibility to a disease in a subject related to expression or activity of a polypeptide of any one of claims 1 to 5 in a subject
- 15 comprising analyzing for the presence or amount of said polypeptide in a sample derived from said subject.
26. A process for diagnosing a disease or a susceptibility to a disease in a subject related to expression or activity of a polynucleotide of any one of claims 6 to 10 in a subject
- 20 comprising analyzing for the presence or amount of said polynucleotide in a sample derived from said subject.
27. A process for diagnosing the presence of colon cancer or a susceptibility to colon cancer in a subject related to expression or activity of a polypeptide of any one of claims 1
- 25 to 5 in a subject comprising analyzing for the presence or amount of said polypeptide in a sample derived from said subject.
28. A process for diagnosing the presence of colon cancer or a susceptibility to colon cancer in a subject related to expression or activity of a polynucleotide of any one of
- 30 claims 6 to 10 in a subject comprising analyzing for the presence or amount of said polynucleotide in a sample derived from said subject.
29. An isolated polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of:

- (a) an isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence which has at least 70% identity to SEQ ID NO:3 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:3;
 - (b) an isolated polynucleotide comprising the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:3;
 - (c) the polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:3; or
 - 5 (d) an isolated polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which has at least 70% identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4, over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:4.
30. A polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:
- 10 (a) a polypeptide which comprises an amino acid sequence which has at least 70% identity to that of SEQ ID NO:4 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:4;
 - (b) a polypeptide in which the amino acid sequence has at least 70% identity to the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:4 over the entire length of SEQ ID NO:4;
 - (c) a polypeptide which comprises the amino acid of SEQ ID NO:4;
 - 15 (d) a polypeptide which is the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:4; or
 - (e) a polypeptide which is encoded by a polynucleotide comprising the sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:3.
31. A live vaccine composition comprising an expression vector or recombinant live
- 20 micro-organism according to claim 11.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 00/00347

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 C12N15/12 C07K14/47 A61K38/17 G01N33/574 G01N33/68
C07K16/18 A61K48/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C12N C07K A61K G01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	Nucleotide sequence database EMBL ID AI346522, Accession number AI346522 7 January 1999 97% identity with Seq.ID:1 nt.363-1015 99.5% identity with Seq.ID:3 over its entire length reverse orientation XP002135182 the whole document	10,29
X	Nucleotide sequence database EMBL ID AI207148, Accession number AI207148 19 October 1998 99% identity with Seq.ID:1 nt.663-1033 reverse orientation XP002135183 the whole document	10
	-/-	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 April 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

02/05/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Authorized officer

Macchia, G

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter. Appl. Application No

PCT/EP 00/00347

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>Nucleotide sequence database EMBL ID AI300915, Accession number AI300915 4 December 1998 97% identity with Seq.ID:1 nt.1026-1524 XP002135184 the whole document</p>	10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/EP 00/00347

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of Item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
Remark: Although claims 21 and 22
are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal
body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged
effects of the compound/composition.
2. ☒ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such
an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
Claims 23 totally, 24 partially
See FURTHER INFORMATION sheet PCT/ISA/210
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of Item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all
searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment
of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report
covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is
restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.2

Claims Nos.: 23 totally, 24 partially

Present claim 23 and 24 (insofar as this latter refers to an agonist or antagonist), concern an agonist or antagonist of the polypeptide disclosed, without giving a true technical characterization. Moreover, no specific compounds are defined in the application. In consequence, the scope of said claims is ambiguous and vague, and their subject-matter is not sufficiently disclosed and supported (Art.5 and 6 PCT).

No search can be carried out for such purely speculative claims whose wording is, infact, a mere recitation of the results to be achieved.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/EP 00/00347

Patent document
cited in search report

Publication
date

Patent family
member(s)

Publication
date

JP 2000037190 A

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NONE